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PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNION TERRITORIES ACT.

18th October, 1963.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Agartala at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 18th October, 1963.

PRESENT

Shri Upendra Kumar Roy, Speaker in the Chair, the two Ministers, three Deputy Ministers, Deputy Speaker and fourteen members.

Mr. Speaker : There is no question today. So, we take up next item. Today on the list of business are the demands carried over from the list of business for 16. 10. 63 namely No. 22—Labour & Employment, No. 21—Community Development Project, National Extension Service, Local Development Works, No. 23 Miscellaneous, Social & Dev. organisations. Motions already circulated. Besides these, there on the list of business today are demands namely, No. 25—Electricity Schemes, 37—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes, 39—Capital Outlay on schemes of Govt. Trading, 11—Jails, 6—Stamps, 7—Registration. These are to be disposed of. Now I would take up the discussion that was continuing from the last day. I would call Sri Abdul Wazid who was continuing to continue.

Shri Abdul Wazid : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had my say regarding the Demands Nos. 21, 22 & 23. In the course of speeches the Opposition side said, “before implementing the scheme for uplift of the rural areas we spend lakhs of Rupees for building and staff”. It is true that if we have to protect our peasants, we require some experts and if we do not provide for the accommodation and conveyance of these experts, how we shall avail ourselves of their services? The Hon’ble member of the Opposition has shown some pictures of different countries which are comparable to Allauddin’s

Magic Lamp. But those are not applicable to our India. So we have to depend upon our experts for advice regarding rural uplift. So, we think, it is necessary to make provision for their accommodation and conveyance. Regarding Demand on Education, the learned member for Opposition has said that we have not made provision for quarters of the teachers. In the same budget they have said on the one hand that provision for staff quarters has not been kept on the other hand they have said that provision has been so made. I cannot support that these sorts of contradictory statements in the same budget prevailing in India or anywhere in the world. Again they have stated that the development that is being done through Blocks amounts to mismanagement as Tubewells, ringwells and tanks are being made near the house of Congressmen for the protection of the Party interests. They must know that there are Blocks even in those areas wherefrom they (Opposition Members) are elected and the Block Development Committees are formed with the representatives of the public. In every village within the jurisdiction of the Block Development Committee where there are 500 or 700 men, a Village Development Committee is set up and the said Village Development Committee is constituted with the representatives of the villagers and the recommendations are sent by the said Village Development Committee to the Block Development Committee through Village Level Workers. And the members of the Block Development Committee give their findings on the basis of the said recommendations and the work is done in the villages accordingly. On the one hand the Opposition members have stated that if the work is done through officials, then it is bureaucracy, on the other hand if the work is done through the representatives of the public, then they say it is anarchy. So, these arguments are not applicable to India and we cannot support these. I would, therefore, request the Opposition members either to remain with us or to go to China. Because these arguments are never applicable and will never be applicable. Then they have stated that a man called Kamal Dutta who was a Radio Mechanic at Udaipur was served upon with a notice under Rule 5 which is irregular and which

should be enquired into. They have stated at different times that the employees in the different sections of the Government offices are being wronged against and there is no relief against that and on the other hand they are saying that we are not taking steps against the wrongs perpetrated by the different sections of the Government employees. On the one hand they are saying not to impose punishment and on the other hand, they are saying that there is no provision for punishment. There can be no support for this sort of arguments specially, for persons who do not belong to an ordinary class of people but are representatives of the public. There was a Radio Mechanic named Kamal Dutta at Udaipur. When China attacked India all of us had the responsibility to make all men alert to their respective duties. But anti-social elements were at that time deceiving our people. So, at that time through Clubs and Associations attempts were made to make publicity among the villagers. It is natural that the village people know little about the sound machines, because they do not usually handle these. So the sound machine may go wrong. So far as I know, in Dharmanagar there are few radios which are giving regular service. In Udaipur, there were some radios which went wrong. Kamal Dutta was called to Udaipur to repair those. But he went there and took the valuable parts of those sound machines and come back to Agartala without repairing any radio. When he submitted his T. A. Bill to S. D. O., Udaipur, S. D. O. told him that he had never seen him at Udaipur. At that time Kamal Dutta told him that he was a Mechanic and worked whole time. Upon this, the S. D. O. did not pass any order and sent a detailed report about his activities upon which action was taken against him. If the Opposition members become upset on punishment meted out to the delinquent, then eagerness they show about meting out of punishment to offender is nothing but irrelevant. They have again stated that seed paddy was not given. I know that in Udaipur and Belonia, there was natural calamity last year after the seed paddy was sown and the seedlings were spoiled. Then Sri Nishi Kanta Sarkar appealed to the Chairman, T. T. C. to give seed paddy and the same was readily given by the

Government. There is an Agricultural Farm for preparation of seed paddy and the villagers are shown through the Village Level Workers how the seed paddy is to be prepared. At present there are such agriculturists who can prepare good seed paddy.

I therefore conclude my speech on Demand Nos. 21, 22 & 23.

Time : 11-10 A. M. to 11- 5 A. M.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call Hon'ble Minister, Sukhamoy Sen Gupta.

Shri Sukhamoy Sen Gupta : I want to say a few words about the budget placed by the Finance Minister. In this connection, regarding the unemployment, the Opposition members have stated that in Tripura the number of unemployment has increased. I have repeatedly stated that the Hon'ble members either do not discuss the budget in a proper way or intentionally want to create a wrong impression about it. There is no doubt that there are unemployed people in Tripura. But the question is whether they are unemployed for want of necessary employment or for any other reason and a number of the unemployed should be fixed. If the Opposition members state that the unemployment is due to want of necessary work, I would say that there is ample work here. The unemployment is not for want of work. I think that the unemployment is due to the fact that one wants to do the work he knows or wishes to do. In whatever direction we look in the territory of Tripura, we will find that there is so much work that the people have got to be brought from outside. When for the ordinary work of labourers people are coming from outside, I am making this enquiry whether it can be stated that the people are sitting unemployed. On behalf of the Government I can give this assurance that if anybody wants work we can give him work. But if he says that he wants work according to his choice then trouble may arise. I do not think that there is any other complication in the matter of unemployment excepting this in Tripura. The figure of 6,240 which has been given by the Opposition members may be scrutinised and

it will be found that there are only a few Matriculates, about 4,500 non-Matriculates and over and above the people who have studied upto Class III & IV. All of them are candidates for service. We have seen that in many cases, arrangement for training in industry and other varieties of training was made even for those people who have read upto Class VII or VIII. The object of the training was that these people after the completion of the training would form independent Co-operatives or become independent on taking loans from the Government. But we regret to say that the people who have got such training are all pressing their claims for Government service. What they mean to say is that the Government should make provisions for employment and they after taking training would serve there. Apart from that they have got no other aim. Even then there is no doubt that the Government is attempting in that direction also. But the Hon'ble members of the Opposition have stated on the one hand that the establishment cost here is mounting gradually and money is being spent for giving services but on the other hand they have stated that we are doing nothing for peasants and commoners. At the same place they are raising 2 different pleas. The Hon'ble member can conveniently indicate in which way the Government is to proceed. In that case the matter would have been easier for us and we could have thought over the matter and could have explored the possibilities of the accomplishment of the same. We have heard that in Russia and China there are no unemployed persons. Probably this is correct as per newspaper reports. But I want to give an idea how they solved the unemployment problem. Hon'ble members for the opposition perhaps know that in Russia, Concentration Camps were made where literate persons like writers, professors etc. were placed and employed for the purpose of cutting earth. So, I can accept that there are no unemployed persons in Russia. If we look to China, then it may be seen that the women folk are being yoked to plough in the place of oven and now I want to ask the Hon'ble members for the opposition whether they can support if we act in the way China has done. If we can employ our women folk in the China way,

then the places where the women folk are employed at present will fall vacant and there we can recruit some of the unemployed persons. But in our democratic country we cannot accept the way in which Russia and China are solving their unemployment problem and because of these, the question of unemployment is heard at times in the democratic countries. In those democratic countries apart from working to one's own liking there is also a freedom of expression. So a man can choose to remain idle, if he likes and can express their opinion in the way the Hon'ble members are doing. The learned member of the opposition retorted that why from the Government side, they are being called Chinese agents ? In this connection he read over a statement to the House where it was indicated that they protested against the Chinese aggression and appealed for according help to the National Defence Fund. At the same time he has stated that inspite of this, they were arrested. Now the question arises which is true--whether the statement made by them or the history that is being made out in the Jails after the arrest of the Communist leaders. The Newspapers reports reveal that questions are raising regarding Jyoti Basu and Harekrishna Kongar. To all intents and purposes there are 3 Communist Parties ; one is supposed to be following Russian line which is headed by Mr. Dange, another is headed by Mr. Gopalan and another is being talked of regarding Mr. Jyoti Basu. There is doubt that inspite of the statement issued by the Soviet Communist Party in 1962 immediately after the emergency there was really any mental change in respect of the persons concerned. Now a days, Jyoti Basu is saying that he admits the correctness of the Chinese stand but he would not get out from the Party. Mr. Gopalan's version is that if necessary, we shall constitute a rival Communist Party following the Chinese line and the party headed by Mr. Dange is following the directions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall ask to which of these groups the Communist Party of Tripura belong. If they make a definite statement regarding that, the public of Tripura may have some correct idea. If they are following Russian stand, that should be made clear explicitly.

But instead of that if a commonplace statement is issued, that I do not think, will operate to rectify their stand. So we shall expect a clear cut statement from the Party of the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition as to whether they are following the Russian way. There may be such persons in the Communist Party who has not been able to clarify his stand and, therefore, is unable to speak out anything. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request the Hon'ble member that instead of taking it amiss, they should clarify their stand. If that clarification is given in a crooked way, the public cannot accept them with an open mind. In this connection, the Hon'ble Member of the Opposition has criticised my speech in a crooked way. In my speech regarding Land Revenue, I mentioned the word 'prince' (Nabab putra). Even to day I shall assert that we are not princely people. It can not be any proposition that we shall elicit money from the labourers and peasants of India and with their money, the land of Tripura will be developed but we would not contribute towards that. I do not say that the peasants of Tripura have got no bond of kinship with the general peasants of India. If to-day the Hon'ble members from the opposition side state that the peasants of this country should be treated on a different footing from the peasants of India. I shall assert that they are following a dual policy. On the one hand they are preaching the unity of all the working classes of the world. But if to-day Comrades of Tripura say that the working class of India would supply the money and the working class of this country would not feel for that, then how they would maintain the kinship with the working class of india ? My proposition is that there is a kinship among the peasants and working class and they are more or less united. But there are such persons among us who for their personal considerations are creating differences between them for desire of lording it over all. We think that if people sitting idle here can get money from outside, why shall we pay ? And our line of thought is to sow dissention among the peasants and labourers so that they do not work, do not raise the crops, do not plough the land. This line of thought has been introduced into

them but not for the sake of their own interests. There are certain persons among us who are responsible for this condition. Even to-day I shall assert that we are considering ourselves to be princes and Zaminders

The Hon'ble Members introduced another question that the minority community in India is not feeling secure and they are leaving for Pakistan in block on account of this Administration. I do not think that such a proposition can be canvassed in a Legislative Assembly. Such a proposition cannot be profounded from any man who is a well-wisher of his motherland or has got patriotism in him. We have heard such talks from the lips of Pak Minister, Mr. Bhutto who has stated that Muslims in India are being tormented and they are leaving for Pakistan in block. That voice has again been ringing in the lips of Members from the Opposition. I do not know whether this is a result of entente between China and Pakistan. Perhaps this is done to get some votes in the ensuing election. If this version goes to the common men today, naturally a question will arise in their minds that this travesty of truth is certainly done with some ill motive. Government of India has also declared that there is Pak infiltration. They have got to be driven away by hook or by crook and the public have got to be active in that matter. To-day the Hon'ble members have spoken of the exchange. Perhaps they do not know that this exchange is not being done for uncertainty but this is done for being the gainer. Those who are thinking that much more land could be got in Pakistan are making exchanges and that cannot be for want of the feeling of security. If properly enquired into, the truth will come out. If this exchange was done for want of the feeling of security, then they would have gone in the way in which the minority community from Pakistan are coming i. e. without any exchange, without any money and depending on uncertainty. If we look at the minorities migrating from Pakistan, we can appreciate how people come for want of the feeling of security. But those who are going from here, do they go in that way? If the Hon'ble member keeps his eyes open and sees the difference between two ways of coming and

going, then they could well appreciate how far a man can go for want of the feeling of security. This plea of the Hon'ble members of the Opposition has got no relation to facts. But they should think of the security of the country before achieving their political objects. Today in this Assembly, we are handing out the weapon to that country who is not friendly to us. These statements made by the Hon'ble members today are published in Pakistani Newspapers. What is being propounded by the Pakistan Ministers is being propounded by the Hon'ble members in this Assembly actuated by the same mentality. It is a matter to be ashamed of. Such a proposition can be propounded in some other way. The day when there was discussion on the minority affairs in this Assembly and when they were shouting for their interests, that very day I saw in a local newspaper that close to the Assembly House a Sadhu was arrested who had Pakistani notes with him and those who read newspapers, they may have a apprehension that whether this discussion in the Assembly has got any relation to this arrest. I am not sure whether the Sadhu so arrested was a Pakistani. But this suspicion may naturally arise that if such a discussion goes on in the Assembly, Pakistani Agents may conveniently be present. I do not connect this question with this discussion because I do not believe that the Hon'ble members would be so irresponsible. I, therefore, support the demands of the Hon'ble Finance Minister and request the Hon'ble members through the Hon'ble Speaker that it is the Legislative Assembly, the proceedings of which go far outside. So we should be more responsible in our talks.

Time : 11-25 A. M. to 11-40 A. M.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call the mover of the Motion, the Hon'ble Finance Minister to give his reply.

Shri Sachindra Lal Singh : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am moving the budget for Labour & Employment, Community Development Project, National Extension Service and Local Dev. Works & misc. social & development organisations. These 3 motions are appended here. These are meant for strengthening the labourers and peasants of the country

and guiding them in the correct way in their work. The budget contains all the particulars to what extent our peasants are producing, and what kinds of agricultural products they are producing. The laws have been framed regarding the uplift of the labourers. Motor Export and Motor Transport Workers' Act have been extended to Tripura and a Court has been constituted to adjudicate upon the disputes between the owners and the workers and to implement the award. In the court, there are owners, workers and Government representatives and on the basis of the adjudication on the disputes more than 12,000 Rupees have been got by our workman brothers. For the welfare of the workers, training centres have been opened, vocational training centre has been set up and schools have been opened for the children who are less than 6 years in age so that they could be made literate. I do not say that all the labourers have been afforded with this benefit of education. We have just started the undertaking. So we hope that we shall be able to implement the development plans correctly for the welfare of the labourers and bring those to a satisfactory termination. The works that have been started on the basis of Community Development Projects are to increase the agricultural productions and attempts are being made so that Cottage Industries can be developed in all villages. Tribal Blocks are being opened at Chhamanu in Kailashahar Sub-Division of the uplift of the tribals. So, for the labourers, peasants, tribals and landless people, all these undertakings are afoot. Lastly, a Statistical Bureau has been set up as an undertaking under the Social Development Organisation so that we can have correct statistics through that Bureau. Rupees 3,00,000. has been set apart for rice and paddy procurement also. Rs. 2,000 has been set apart for establishment expenses. Arrangement has been made for procurement of rice and paddy because the price of rice and paddy has become uneconomic. The provision of Rs 3,00,000 has therefore been made so that the price cannot fall to an uneconomic standard. If anybody indulges any anti-social activities with rice and paddy, this money can also make provision for stoppage of this anti-social activities. Therefore, I think that my motion will be passed.

Mr. Speaker : Discussion on the motion is over. I shall now put the motion to vote. There is no cut motion. So I am putting the motions to vote one after another.

DEMANDS GRANTED.

Time-11-47 A. M. 11-54 A. M.

Mr. Speaker : Demands Nos. 25 & 37.

Sri S. L. Singh : (Demand moved)

Now-a-days if development of the country is to be made, electricity is one of the essential items. With this electricity, the planning is going on all over India. If in Tripura we have to make development of industry and agriculture, electricity is an essential necessity. This money is for the implementation of the five Electricity schemes at Agartala, Khowai, Dharmanager, Kailash-ahar & Udaipur. The expenditure that has been sanctioned for the Capital Outlay is for the Diesel machine which we have. This money has been sanctioned to incorporate a full scheme along with it. We have also set apart a fund for Hydel scheme. The money has also been set apart for bringing electricity from Assam and for transforming the Dambur Falls into a Hydel scheme. I think, if these schemes can be correctly implemented, then we can effect considerable development in Tripura by installing the industry in Tripura on a sound foundation.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma :

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in the Demand No. 25, Rupees 10,57,700' has been sanctioned for Electricity scheme. In this connection I want to say that the Ministry has just now taken up the responsibility and many schemes have been set up. I will, therefore, draw their attention to one thing. The standard of civilisation lies upon the source of power. Now-a-days Tripura is undeveloped from the financial point of view. On the one hand there are lakhs of refugees and on the other hand there are tribal jumias, landless peasants and labourers and numerous unemployed persons. Thus Tripura is confronted with numerous problems. We think that if solution of these problemes is to be made, we cannot depend only upon land. If we think about 12 lakhs of population of Tripura,

we have to think about the industry. So arrangement should be made so that more electricity can be produced in Tripura. Here we see that a budget for only 9 months has been placed. I would request that money sanctioned in this budget should be properly spent for the correct implementation of the plans. Within Agartala Municipality there are many places which are lying neglected though in some lanes, there are electric lights. There are some roads where there is no provision for electricity. For example, I may mention the distance from Basanta Thakur's House to Bodhjang School road, from Bodhjang School road to South-west corner-slight east of the Power House where the Chowmuhanis is situated. In these fairly big roads, no electric post has been set up. I do not know why in these roads, no provision for electric lighting has been made. There is another thing. In the Battala Bazar in Agartala, sales and purchases go on till night. But there people make transactions in candle light. Through the Hon'ble Speaker, I would request the Ministry so that provision for electric lighting is made in Battala Bazar. Regarding the Capital outlay, the Ruling party has distorted our speech. Our statement to this effect was that though 40 lakhs of Rupees has been set apart it is, instead of giving preference to the Dumbur Project, for bringing electricity from Assam. But our proposition was that if the Dumbur plan in Tripura was given priority, then many unemployed persons in Tripura would have been provided for with employment and if electricity is brought from Assam, there may be some obstruction in providing employment for the unemployed persons in Tripura. Not only in Sub-Divisions but even in Melaghar, electricity has been provided for. So, my request is that in other market places of the Muffusils provision for electricity should be made. With this I close my statement.

Time : 11-54 A. M. to 11-59 A.M.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call on Sri Nishi Kanta Sarkar.

Sri Nishi Kanta Sarkar : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I place my support for the Demand Nos. 25 and 37 placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Everywhere in Tripura projects concerning

electricity are developing step by step. Regarding that I have two statements to make. In Udaipur, an electric powerhouse has been made and at the same time attempts are being made to instal the light upto Amarpur and again from Udaipur to Sabroom some electric lines are being run which I have personally seen. The Hon'ble member for the opposition has pressed for the quick distribution of electricity even in narrow roads. But it cannot be done so much hastily as desired by him as the electric posts and the incidental equipments are to be brought from outside for which time is necessary. So, for the time being, the arrangement for the projects concerning electricity is very satisfactory. He has again stated that why the Dambur Project has not been taken up at the outset I fail to understand how he expects the Dambur Project to be completed in one or 2 years so that electricity will be available therefrom. The Chief Minister has stated that the Dambur Project is already planned. If the Dambur Project is to be implemented, the approach road has got to be made and some arrangement has got to be made regarding the inhabitants of that locality. With the commencement of the work of Dambur Project some of the people of that locality have to be shifted, at that moment the Opposition party would say that the Congress Govt. in order to implement their project is ejecting the people. But they would not say how much the Congress Government has done or how much they contributed towards quick implementation of electricity projects. They would only say that nothing is being done. However, I do not like to say anything in that regard. The nice budget that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has placed regarding the electricity will work considerable improvement for Tripura if we can properly utilise it. With this I end my speech.

Time : 11-59 A. M. to 12-05 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Hlura Aung Mag.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about budget placed in this House by Finance Minister I would say that we would like to build up the territory of Tripura in a nice way. We also like

to make Tripura a rich country by making Factories. From that aspect, I would say that if we can employ the unemployed people in Factories, Workshops and electricity plants, then the number of unemployed people would have come down. At the same time we want to build up Tripura in such a way that these 12½ lakhs of people in Tripura may have their food. But this budget does not give any indication of that sort. We want to make up a budget in such a way that in every Sub-Division electricity may be produced and the said electric power may be used in Factories and Workshops. In the territory of Tripura, no such Factory and Workshop have been grown up. The Dumbur project is also not within reach. One of our Ministers has stated that there is ample work here but people do not want to work. So the number of unemployed people is increasing. The statement that he has made is entirely unfounded. Man is still willing to work if work is available. At battala Bazar, we find many people sitting idle for work. In villages, people at this time of the year work @ Rs. 1/6/- per day and many people are agreeable to work throughout the whole day. In such a state of affairs, I cannot accept as a reasonable proposition the statement that there is ample work for the people. From experience that I had gained, I can say that in villages there are many people unemployed but we cannot give them work, not even Test Relief Work. Another statement has been made by the Minister that those who have read from Class III to Class—VIII want Government services according to their choice but such employment cannot be given. In the socialistic countries, we may see that people are getting education according to their aptitude. But the Government of Tripura is not trying to educate people in the socialistic way. In the socialistic countries, boys and girls are getting their education in that respect wherein they get interest. But in our country, the boy to whom education is given is to make his choice of his profession. The hint that the Minister has given here is ominous and not worthy of a Minister. Now-a-days the number of unemployed people has increased in Tripura. Keeping an eye thereon, we should try to make Tripura rich in industry and the budget provision should

accordingly be made. I would make a request to the Ministry that the projects would be implemented in such a way that the life of this 12 lakh population can be made rich and happy. I would also request to set up the industrial workshops for provision of work for the unemployed people in Tripura. With this I would end my speech.

Time : 12-5 P. M. to 12-10 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Smt. Renu Chakraborty.

Smt. Ranu Chakraborty : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand No. 25 placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The Hon'ble member for the Opposition while stating in connection with electricity has raised a question which has been solved long ago. Therefore, I do not want to give any reply to that question. Electricity in the modern age is one of the important sources of power. Without electricity no country can develop. The different development projects, the implementation of industrial projects and the work of different machines are dependent on electricity. In any progressive state, electric trains, different industries, radio, telephones are dependent on electricity. In village areas Cottage industries can be developed with Hydro electricity. In the advancement of learning and medical science also, electricity is required. In that respect, the budget placed by the Finance Minister is really commendable. It appears that 5 Power Houses are operating in Tripura at Agartala, Khowai, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur. These 5 Power Houses are run by Diesel machines. Therefore the running cost is heavy. Therefore, if we bring electricity from Assam which is one of our States, there can be no objection. If we can instal the unit of Hydel station with power brought from Assam for which the budget provision of Rs. 2 lakhs 15 thousands has been made, then our expenses regarding electricity will fall considerably. One of the Opposition members has stated that why arrangement has been made for bringing electricity from Assam instead of implementing the Dambar project. Perhaps, he has not well appreciated that the Dambar Project is still in the experimental stage. Necessary

examinations are being made by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power as to how this can be implemented and how far it would be successful. Different plans have accordingly been made. Therefore, if we can bring electricity from Assam in the meantime, then we can make our industrial projects successful. Apart from that we have another project. At Ambasa, we have set up a plan of installing a centre for distribution of electricity. Apart from this, there are 13 projects one at Rampur, at Santirbazar, at Amarpur, at Sonamura, at Kakraban, at Melaghar, at Bishalghar, at Harishnagar etc. So from this respect, it may be appreciated that vigilance is being kept on all sides so that the industry and cottage industry of our country may develop.. One of our Hon'ble members has stated that in certain areas at Battala, there is no facility for electric light. I congratulate him on the request that he has made. I would hope that our Hon'ble Finance Minister would keep an eye to that respect and make provision for supply of electricity in those areas. Our democratic Government always respects the demands of the public and tries to do so. We want to enlighten everybody and hope that everybody should be enlightened.

Time—12-10 P. M. to 12-15 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Sri Dinesh Deb Barma.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of us have discussed here about the electric scheme. So, on this I have no submission to make. But I want to say something about the Capital Outlay Scheme. While discussion is going on in this respect, this will not be out of place to appeal for the implementation of the Dambur Plan. I have heard that this plan is being thought of from the First Five year Plan to the 2nd year of the Third Five Year Plan. In the Dambur Project 40 lakhs of Rupees has to be spent and from Assam we are arranging for procurement of electricity at a cost of 2 crores of Rupees. There is nothing contradictory in this. Because our outlook should be such that electricity we would bring from Assam would be distributed all over Tripura. We are planning many giant projects and there are also projects for manufacture of agricultural implements and

other machineries. If we are to manufacture implements, electricity will be a necessity. If we cannot produce electricity of that voltage here, it will not be possible to manufacture the implements in the factories by bringing together the diffused electricity. This does not mean that we would not bring electricity at all from Assam. The stress has to be given on the point that the Dumbur Project is to be made a success by spending more on it so that the projects that we have made, the implements that are to be produced may be facilitated. Will the Assam electricity be more conducive to production? It is nobody's contention that the Dumbur Project will be made successful. Nobody can lay such a claim. But it is only discussed here so that there can be a quick implementation of the said project. In course of discussion it has been mentioned what arrangement has to be made of the tribals and other people of the area in case of the implementation of the Dumbur Project. It cannot be assured by the opposition that nobody will claim that they are not being given due facilities. But if for public purposes or for public work the Government has to eject some people, that has to be done. But the aim of the Government should be that such people should be given proper compensation and proper arrangement should be made for their resettlement and if that is done, nobody would raise any objection, to that or oppose it. Therefore, I through the Hon'ble Speaker, make this request that the Dumbur Project should be quickened by spending more money to it so that we may provide for more unemployed people. With this I end my speech

Time : 12-15 to 12-20 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Shri M. L. Bhowmik.

Shri M. L. Bhowmik : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the demand made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister for Electricity and Capital Outlay. I am glad to hear that the Hon'ble Member for the Opposition has supported this project. This project is for the uplift of Tripura. Perhaps it is known to everybody that there are 5 power houses in the different Sub-Divisions of Tripura and

2 more are to be made, one at Ambassa and one at Bagafa. Apart from that arrangements are being made for supply of electricity in the rural areas. Electricity that is being supplied is a bit costly, as the Generator is being run with Dessel. A Hydel scheme has been made so that the public can get electricity at cheap rates. The Hon'ble members have stated that the Dumbur Project has not been given priority. The Hon'ble members have perhaps known that Government of Tripura tried to accept this project at the time of the First Five Year Plan. At that time, the Hon'ble member of the Parliament, Shri Dasaratha Deb Barma raised the objection that if this project is taken up then the Jumias would be wholly ejected. But now they are stating that the Project should be expedited in the greater interest of Tripura and the Jumias should be ejected and properly compensated and rehabilitated. For this I congratulate them. This project is at present under the consideration of the Central Government. The Hon'ble members have stated that why electricity is being brought from Assam. Certainly they know that in the transmission of electricity from the Hydro Electric Station upto Choraibari, the entire cost will be borne by the Government of Assam and from Choraibari to Tripura, it will be borne by us and for that purpose a budget provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made and we shall spend Rs. 2,15,00,000 for cable etc. If we can implement that, the costs will become negligible in proportion to the achievement. Because by this implementation we can supply cheap electricity by which industrial and agricultural organisations would be profited and also we can advance to a great extent. The Hon'ble members for the Opposition have not raised much objection regarding that. But they have stated that why the electric light has not been given to different places. Perhaps they know that necessary materials have got to be brought from other places and the Government of India have fixed a quota therefor according to which materials are to be brought to Tripura. Apart from that the Government is paying attention to the supply of electricity to places wherever necessary and I hope that if we get the materials as early as possible, we can arrange the supply of

electricity to those places. With this, I end my speech in support of the Demand of the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Time : 12-20 P. M. to 12-22 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Bulu Kuki.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not much to state about the budget. But I have one thing to ask. One day I was reading the pamphlet 'Tripura on the way to prosperity' at the Teliamura Information Centre. I found that it has been written in that pamphlet that there is a Hydro-Electric Project on the river Khowai. But to-day nowhere in this budget I find any mention about it. Had there been any mention about it, I could have understood how the work has been progressing. This only I have to ask and this is all I have to say.

Time : 12-22 P. M. to 12-24 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Monchor Ali.

Shri Monchor Ali : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say something about the Cut Motion which they have brought to-day. First thing is this that the Hon'ble Members for the Opposition are pressing for quick implementation of the Dumbur Project. I would say in that respect that our Ministry is very much eager and they are attempting also to translate it into action. If we are to make the Dumbur Project then in order to carry the equipments and machineries to the worksite, we shall have to make the necessary roads. If we can implement our Project of bringing electricity from Assam, then we will also be benefitted in regard to the Dumbur Project. If this electricity comes then our expenses will also become minimised. If, therefore, we spend money on that account, at present we shall not be prejudiced. On the other hand if it is set into operation, we shall be in a position to realize the expenses incurred therein. We want to implement the Dumbur Project. With this I end my speech.

Time : 12-24 P. M. to 12-34 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now call the mover of the motion, Hon'ble Sachindra Lal Singh to give his reply.

Shri S. L. Singh : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would congratulate the constructive criticism offered by the Opposition party.

With these constructive projects, we shall be able to make our country strong. I have another thing to say that electricity should not be limited to the towns alone. The Hon'ble Member is certainly aware that we have not made electricity at Agartala alone. We have done so at Khowai, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Udaipur and other places also and thereafter 13 other areas have been selected for electrification and each of those areas is a village or hilly tracts as for example, Ambassa, Bagafa, Rampur, Santirbazar, Amarapur, Sonamura, Kakraban, Melaghar, Bishalgar, Halflongchara, Tilthaibazar, Radhapur, Panisagar and other areas. So the anxiety of the opposition has been provided against. We believe that the line of thought of the public evoked through the lips of their leaders and the workings of their respective minds will be revealed here and after discussing those matters in the necessary way we would regulate our course of action.

The Hon'ble member has stated why electricity scheme has not been implemented in the Khowai river as was specified in the pamphlet entitled 'Tripura on the way to prosperity'. I presume the Hon'ble member has not read the pamphlet in the desirable way. In the pamphlet, it has been written that the project is under contemplation. In order to make the implementation, the source of the river has got to be examined and soil survey, road survey and economic survey are to be made and thereafter the project is to be accepted. With that end in view money is set apart for different plans. In reality if in any place soil survey, road survey and economic survey are made then in those places Hydel scheme can be implemented. These plans are regulated in the above way. Here the Dumbur scheme was earmarked for soil survey and economic survey in the First Five Year Plan period. The Hon'ble members perhaps know that Sri K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation and Power has been examining that matter with sympathy and that has been published in different newspapers also. Therefore, the Dumbur scheme is progressing

in due course. But at least 5 or 7 years are required for implementing a Hydel scheme with an eye to the economic conditions and interim measures available in Tripura. For these 5 or 7 years, Tripura cannot wait for the Dambur Project and economic planning also can hardly afford to wait. From that place Tripura will get about 13,000 K. W. of powers. With that power, Tripura would improve her industry and with this end in view, the provision has been made in this budget. If we look at the matter with the same constructive outlook of the learned members, we will certainly be able to make Tripura a prosperous State by effecting improvements in respect of Agriculture and industry. We shall also have to think that we are living in the age of the Carts and specially in Tripura we are far more backward. Because where other countries in the world are employing Atomic energy in Industrial projects, we are only utilizing the Hydel power. We shall, therefore, have to think that we are trying to bring in the Hydel power in Tripura where only carts are moving. Perhaps the learned members are aware that the work cannot be quickly done as they so said, and perhaps they themselves know that the necessary machinery for implementing the Hydel scheme can only be brought at the cost of foreign exchange and the Hon'ble member should think whether it would be easy affair to avail of that foreign exchange in this emergency. The heavy machines that are to be brought for that purpose or the Tractors that are to be brought in, may hardly operate without detriment to the present roadways and bridges. Therefore, the Hydel scheme cannot be set up by naming it simply, roads etc. are also to be built accordingly. Therefore, pending the implementation of the Hydel scheme, we have made arrangement for bringing electricity from Assam. We have only accepted the Dambur Scheme in the budget and examinations will go on regarding that and needless to say that we shall try our best to bring it quickly into operation. The power that we shall get for the time being is not negligible i. e. about 13,000 K. W. If we can utilise those 13,000 K. W. of electricity, then we shall be able to satisfy the demand that exists in Tripura. I therefore beg that my demand will be passed.

Hon'ble Speaker : Demand for grant No. 25 Major Head 45—Electricity Scheme moved by Hon'ble S.L. Singh that a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,56,700—be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. '25—Electricity Scheme.'

As many as of that opinion will please say 'AYES'

('AYES')

As many as of contrary opinion will please say — 'NOES'.

'AYES have it'.

Now the question before the House is motion for Demand for Grant No. 37 — Major Head 101 — Capital Outlay on Electricity Scheme (plan) moved by Hon'ble S. L. Singh that a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,19,700/— be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. '37 - Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes'.

As many as of that opinion will please say — 'A YES'

— 'A YES'

As many as of contrary opinion will please say — 'NOES'

'A YES have it.'

We pass on to the next item. Now I request the Hon'ble Minister to move the demand for grant No. 39 - - Capital Outlay on scheme of Govt. Trading.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Administrator, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,59, 100/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. '39 - Capital Outlay on Schemes of Govt. Trading.'

We are not self-sufficient regarding food. Therefore we are to import rice from outside. Formerly this was not specified in the Area Demand but now it has been included in the Area Demand under the new constitutional change. Formerly, proposal was made to the Centre and rice was imported accordingly but now it is being paid from our own fund. We shall therefore have to think

in that direction. Perhaps all of you know that we have a deficit of 23,000 tons of rice which we have to bring from outside. We have, therefore, made a budget provision for the price of that extent of rice. A scheme has also been set up for the implementation of the above procurement. I hope, if all of us work properly then the deficit of 23,000 tons of rice may be filled up. We shall be able to make Tripura strong if we are able to act according to the budget. We have seen that formerly we got 3 lakhs of rupees for the procurement of deficit rice. This money has been earmarked for the procurement of the deficit rice so that peasants do not feel helpless. A provision of 5 lakhs of rupees has been kept in the Area Demand for this purpose. All of you know that we have an extensive border. We shall have also to see that anti-social elements may not smuggle out foodgrains through the border. In those areas of the border where the price of foodgrains is low, we have arranged for procurement of foodgrains as soon as the Aman crop is reaped and to this effect, I place the proposal before the House.

Hon'ble Speaker : Next the Cut Motion moved by Hlura Aung Mag to discuss that provisions for Grow more Food are inadequate.

I take the Cut Motion as moved and I request the Hon'ble member to discuss.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with the amount allotted in the budget regarding Grow More Food, I would like to say that in the territory of Tripura, we find that year in and year out we have no food from Chaitra to Asad or Sravan and Aswin to Agrahayan. In these months we are to import food from outside whereby about a crore of rupees is going out of Tripura. If this money remained here, then this money would have come to the hands of the peasants and they would have been able to spend it for their family needs. But that money goes out. Here there are many peasants who do not get seed paddy at the time of sowing season year in and year out and that seed paddy is spoiled in the natural calamity that takes place every year. An amount of Rs. 36,000/- has been allotted in the budget for the purpose of

seed paddy and from outside 23,000 tons of paddy are imported. But we do not look at the scheme for Grow More Food in this territory. If we are required to grow 23,000 tons of paddy here, we shall have to look to that direction. I would, therefore, say that plans should be made so that the cultivators in general get seed paddy at the proper time. Another thing which we will have to look to, is our defence. We have border dispute with Pakistan and China has also attacked India. We shall therefore have to strengthen our defence. Attention has to be paid to our cultivating labourers so that they can augment the raising of food. On the one hand we find that the Grow More Food scheme is being publicised with great paraphernalia and there is a considerable number of officers. But we find that every year in this particular time, there is want of food. This is not a new feature. During last 15 years, every year food is being imported from outside. I would say that the curse of socialistic type of society as set up by Congress has come up to Tripura. With an eye to it, we shall have to implement our plan and programmes. The budget has to be distributed in such a way so that we may implement the Grow More Food Scheme to a successful termination. We have enough paddy in our country. But not only paddy, setting up orchards of fruits and other things should also deserve proper attention. Sufficient pineapples grow in Tripura but there is no arrangement for selling that to the market or for the export thereof. Therefore we see that many people keep the pineapple in their gardens; they find it uneconomic to bring the pineapples to the markets. Attention should be paid to that direction so that gardens and horticultural produces increase in Tripura and so that exports and imports may be taken up with foreign countries with Government subsidy. There should be an account before us how horticulture has grown up in Tripura and in what way. There is no mention in this budget as to what has been the production in Tripura and in what place and what could be the possible production. There is no mention in this budget whether attention has been paid to the existing state of affairs in different areas. I would say that in this budget there is no mention of the Grow More Food

Scheme. Along with the defence of the country the Grow More Food Scheme has got to be made successful and attention should be paid to that. We should make Tripura powerful after making arrangements for the satisfaction of the wants of the people of Tripura. In that respect I would say that the provision that has been made in the budget for that end amounts to Nil. We have no attention to the increase of production. Precisely for that reason, there is want in Tripura every year and our lives have been jeopardised. Such is the condition, that many families are facing destruction for want of food. Attention should be paid to that direction for the cost of the foodgrains and the transit thereof a provision has been made in the budget for Rs. 1,40,71,000/-. If this money could be kept in Tripura or if the cultivators could retain this money, Tripura could have made much more progress. But rulers of the country do not look in that direction. They are reaping profits on the food front extorting money from the peasants by dishonest means and so they are inviting the curses of the peasants year in and year out. It is therefore necessary that the budget should be framed with an eye to this point and the money for the implementation of the Grow More Food Scheme should be much more than it is at present.

Hon'ble Speaker : Shri Mono Ranjan Nath.

Shri Mono Ranjan Nath : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the budget placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and I oppose the Cut Motion that the opposition has raised. Tripura is a deficit area and the foodgrains are deficit here and discussions have taken place in extenso regarding that. Even then, what is the need of this unpleasant debate again and again? I can hardly appreciate that. Here there is a Government Credit Scheme and regarding that much discussions have taken place. Even after that what is the necessity for raising the irrelevant questions? I do not understand. I cannot understand what the Hon'ble member shouted out time and again. I shall state that here there is a Government Credit Scheme and discussion has taken place regarding that item. We have to import 23,000 tons of food from outside. The price and transport thereof have to be

paid for and there is also provision for local proeurement. There is also provision for manure, seed paddy etc. in the budget. The Hon'ble member for Opposition has stated that the Government of Tripura has done nothing to augment the production. But I think that the Government of Tripura has done enough. But the population of Tripura has become double and so with an eye to that, the Government of Tripura is trying to get supply from outside. For this purpose there are officers and in different villages, officers are moving and distributing seed paddy. They are also giving their co-operation and advice in the matter of raising of increased foodgrains and other crops. Therefore, I see that there is no substance in the Cut Motion submitted by the Opposition party. I, therefore, oppose the Cut Motion and support the budget that has been placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker : I now call Shri Dinesh Deb Barma.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Mr. Speaker Sir, in making a discussion regarding the Government Credit Scheme, I would say that in the territory of Tripura, there is a project for the increase of production of foodgrains by 23,000 tons. If we can produce 1 crore 1 lakh tons of foodgrains in Tripura there would be no deficit in Tripura and this position is made clear in the speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Therefore, in this budget provision has been made accordingly. The budget provision that has been made by way of distribution of fertilizers and distribution of seed paddy to the cultivators will go to indicate that there is no reason for want of food in Tripura. If those can be distributed by us gradually, there would be no want of food in Tripura—such an impression is going to be created here. These provisions have been made so that production is increased substantially. Just from that aspect, we see that in this territory there may not be any want of foodgrains. We see that 3 kinds of manures are being distributed such as, Ammonium Superphosphate, Ammonium calcium and bone meal. The land should be examined before Ammonium superphosphate is given so that on its application, the production may increase. Experts say that after 21 days of application of this manure, the water has got to be put in the paddy field and after

keeping the said water logged in that field for 7 days, the water is to be let out and the root of the paddy plants has got to be moved by machines. But we have seen that the Government has made no provision for these contingencies. There is no provision for irrigation. The common cultivators have no knowledge in what way manure has to be put. So I press that cultivators should be given to understand the way of application of manures. Regarding distribution of seed paddy, we have suggested that guarantee should be given about the growth of seedlings from the seed paddy. I have contacted several peasants who took seed paddy through the B. D. O. But that did not help to raise sufficient seedlings. So, we suggested for the local purchase of the seed paddy that is distributed to the peasants. Not only seed paddy, the seeds of jute, cauliflower and other plants that are distributed through B. D. O. do not give good results. The seed of potato that is distributed to the cultivators is supposed to require irrigation 1½ months after sowing but there is no arrangement for irrigation. As a result of that, the peasants do not get good results. Therefore, the Government should look at the fact that the peasants may make arrangements for irrigation in which way seeds are being distributed. Jute is the 2nd main crop of the peasants. Regarding that I make a proposal that there should be arrangement for sale of jute at reasonable rate so that the price of jute may not be uneconomic. But now-a-days we find that a few capitalists are controlling the price of jute and when the capitalists so like the peasants get some money and sometimes they are compelled to sell jute at nominal price. Last year peasants sold jute at Rs. 8-10/- per maund. Even now wholesalers control the price of jute. As a result of that, the peasants are being prejudiced for want of Government supervision on the 2nd main crop. I would, therefore, request that the cultivators should be encouraged to grow jute under Government Trading. I would end my speech with all these.

Time : 1-05 P. M. to 1-19 P. M.

Hon'ble Speaker : Shri Umesh Lal Singh.

Shri Umesh Lal Singh : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do hereby support the budget that has been placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri S. L. Singh on Capital Outlay-on Schemes of Government Trading. I also oppose the Cut Motion introduced by the Hon'ble Member, Hlura Mag. We require money for food deficit and the food has got to be brought from outside because the production here is insufficient to meet the local need. This year by natural calamities the crops have been destroyed twice. Therefore, however, the Government may attempt to increase production by supplying seeds of improved quality or better machinery, if then a ture goes against us we cannot get necessary food inspite of our attempts. It is therefore true that for that reasons, foodgrains should be imported from outside and should be stocked in Godowns at the particular places so that in that deficit areas, the food can be supplied. We find that the Government has made arrangement for distribution of foodgrains in those areas at a price much lower than the local market price. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for us to stock food. If inspite of the natural calamities, the peasants are able to produce more, then the peasants will be able to sell to us foodgrains worth Rs. 5,43,000/-. But with more budget provision, we cannot say that we shall be able to purchase foodgrains from the peasants at all times. The peasants live in such areas that if they sell out the foodgrains for the purpose of meeting their family needs, then in those areas food will fall deficit. Then if we have to supply them food in those areas, we shall have to face much trouble and difficulties. If, therefore, by making additional provision in the budget and if we have to purchase foodgrains from the peasants, then the peasants will lose their capacity of being self-sufficient on account of the Government purchase and we shall have to keep in mind that at their time of want we shall not be able to give them timely supply of foodgrains. With this end in view in the budget a provision for a small sum of money has been made. Regarding the lands the Hon'ble members for the opposition have stated that our cultivators are not putting scientific manure and are not cultivating in scientific ways It is true that the cultivators are cultivating according to the traditional method.

Now if we have to encourage them to take to scientific methods of cultivation, it will take much time and the Government is making provision in that respect. So, we shall have to wait for that period. We have learnt from the speech of the Hon'ble member that even we put superior kind of manure in the land then even the cultivators may be prejudiced if sufficient quantity of water is not got in due time. At times it is found that the cultivators wait in the hope that rain will fall from the sky. In our country, there is no provision for getting sufficient water through irrigation.

Merely making provision for money for the purchase of manures and the provision of seed paddy won't do if the cultivators do not have the purchasing capacity and if inspite of the provision of good seed and manure good results are not witnessed as has been stated by the Hon'ble members of the opposition, then the zeal of the farmers would become flagged in the purchase of seed paddy and manure. Thus by making provision for seed paddy and manure, the Government would be uselessly faced with a loss which will amount to loss for the country. Therefore we should not take upon our shoulders the responsibilities of this loss.

Regarding the plant production, one of the Hon'ble members has stated that different kinds of manures are being purchased. These different kinds of manures are being purchased for different kinds of plants which require different kinds of manures. Regarding the sale of pineapple, one of the Hon'ble members has stated that pineapples are sold in Calcutta at ten times of the local price. This fruit is of such a nature that it cannot be retained even one day after it has become ripe and secondly, the Calcutta market is so far away from this place that in taking the fruit by Aeroplane, the cost is prohibitive and the fruit also deteriorates. Those who will purchase fruits would not purchase if they are to purchase at a high price for their own consumption. We cannot by force place one thing upon another's shoulders. Our surrounding conditions are of such a nature that if the fruit is transported by Aeroplane, the traders would be benefitted. But we have also to look to the direction as to how the fruit can have a ready market. Apart from that the Government of India in the local area has opened 2

Canning Centres where we have seen that arrangement has been made for preservation of pineapples. In that way we send considerable amount of canned pineapples outside Tripura. But it is needless to say that if the cost of our things be prohibitive, then our things can have no demand. The matter regarding our communication has been discussed beforehand and with that end in view, we shall have to fix up our budget and plans.

There is another word regarding cultivation of jute which is "extortion by dishonest means". There are some catching crops in this territory such as, jute, tea, sesamum, mustard, cotton etc. Regarding jute, provision has been made in the budget so that we can look after its development. Usually these crops are called 'cash crops' by us. So we see, with an eye to all direction this budget has been prepared. At this time of the year, the millionaires from outside come here and purchase jute, cotton, sesamum, mustard etc. In spite of all the arrangements made by the Government our cultivators for their own need surrender to those millionaires for considerations peculiar to them according to their conscience, education etc. Therefore, I support this budget and oppose the Cut Motion.

Time : 1-19 P. M. to 1-28 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Aghore Deb Barma.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding Demand No. 39 it appears from the budget that out of the total expenditure Rs. 1,40,71,000/- have been allotted for foodgrains. From this tiny Tripura State, this big sum goes out. All arrangements should be made so that this amount can be reduced as far as practicable for the welfare of this territory and that is the object of this Cut Motion. Regarding the amount that has been allotted for the Grow More Food Scheme, we see in different times from Sabroom to Dharmanagar, the food crisis prevails among the cultivators twice a year and para famine conditions develop and in that condition, the cultivators are compelled to eat up even the seed paddy. Thereafter when the cultivation starts and seed paddy is required, then they have no means to procure the seed paddy and it has not become possible for them to sow paddy in the proper time. So the

object of this Cut Motion is to facilitate the supply of seed paddy to the cultivators for which more money should be allotted. If at the time of the want, we can supply the seed paddy to the cultivators at economic price then we shall be benefitted in the matter of production of crops and the cultivators will themselves be benefitted. At least I think like that. In this respect Rs. 36,000/- has been earmarked. If we purchase seed paddy and stock it then even if we are not able to sell the seed paddy, we can take it as food. Therefore, I do not see any apprehension for wastage of money. Therefore, in this respect more money should be allotted in the budget. Regarding jute one of the Hon'ble members of the ruling party has stated that in our country jute is a main thing on the basis of which money comes to the territory of Tripura. Therefore the importance of that should not also be minimised. Therefore, if the Government takes up the business of jute on the own hand, then the jute cultivators will be encouraged in the matter of production. For the last few years, we have seen in some years such a condition is created that jute prices shoot up. In the following year they increase the production, but then it is seen that the price of jute falls down, to the great detriment of the cultivators and therefore, they loose all impetus in the matter of cultivation of jute. We have seen such conditions that sale proceeds do not even cover the cost of cutting and wetting the jute and jute plants die uncared for in the lands. Therefore, if jute is taken up for Government trading, than the cultivators would be greatly benefitted and money will also flow from outside. We can also give a guarantee to the cultivators in the matter of jute cultivation so that there may be no chance of loss. I therefore think that the jute business should be taken up by the Government. Some members of the ruling party have distorted our speeches and have stated that we call this Government a 'top heavy administration'. It is true that we call it a top heavy administration. But we call this when there is no productive force. We say this regarding those Departments which spend money uselessly for officer, car, house etc. and have got no productive force. But if jute business is taken as a Government trading then there can be no chance of

loss. On the contrary there will be income and in every cases, employee, house etc. can be profitably maintained. In such cases, we do not call it a top heavy administration. Therefore, I would state that arrangements should be made that the outlet of money for the purchase of food may be minimised. But in this budget I find no indication to that effect though in capital Outlay, money has been earmarked for different heads. But that is not much in relation to our needs. I have seen that during the last storm many cultivators' homesteads and Government structures were destroyed by storm. There was not a single tree intact. The area wore such a look as if it were cultivated land. At that time along with the homestead of the cultivators, all seed paddy were spoiled. The relief given after the storm was negligible with the reference to the need. I have come to know that in all $2\frac{1}{2}$ srs. of seed paddy was distributed to each cultivator. This relates to natural calamity. Apart from that, we have seen that in Tripura, want has got its hold like an incurable diseases. I do not see any remedy for its removal. It is growing day after day. So the Cut Motion which is placed is intended to allot more money for food production.

2-30 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Sukhamoy Sengupta.

Shri S. Sengupta : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, we have already stated that govt. tried to increase production of the 2nd Five Year Plans. The target of which was 10,000 tons and we reached it. Now I we shall try to bring our target figure to 26,000 tons of rice. Production of a country cannot be increased readily. Everybody, both the Congress and the Communist and other political parties have responsibilities to the people and we shall try to fullfil our responsibilities within our limited powers. The amount which has been shown in the budget is not the only provision, over and above government is to pay subsidy as the Government of India have to buy rice at the rate of Rs. 30/35 per maund

against which we are giving only Rs. 18/- per maund. Regarding speeches of the Hon'ble members to the effect that somebody is making profit, I must say that they may have made some profit but there is nothing to be afraid of. Government now is paying attention towards increasing production. From the Government side to examine why production is not increasing, in the primary stage, 4 production blocks have been working. We are thinking to find out ways and means how double crops can be obtained from the one crop land and an officer of the Government has been authorised fully in this respect. The block officers have been instructed to exert influence so that production power of the land is increased. I hope the Opposition members will come forward to help us in this respect. There are many problems in the way of increasing productive power of land and we are to solve those problems. cash are being distributed to the farmers through the co-operative banks and co-operative societies. Loan was being given to the farmers direct but the result was that the farmers are interested to return the money taken as loan from the middlemen but they are not willing to return the Government loan. Out of Rs. 10 crores given as loan not a single furthing has been realised, and as such the farmers are to be educated. Besides, I shall request the Hon'ble members to say if any one of them has tried to pursue the farmers to return the loan to the Government. It is our shame that Govt. of India will feed us for all times to come. We are only to request the Govt. of India to increase our grants but we shall never try to wipe out the gap between income and expenditure. If we can show our sincerity in this respect, Govt. of India will be more sympathetic to us. This year about 13 crores of rupees has been provided in the budget for many purposes among which establishment of post-offices, railways are worth mentioning but we must not go to Govt. of India with an impossible demand. The Communist members always think to bring the Congress into danger and we have nothing to say against it as it is their party feelings. We live in Tripura and for our prosperity we must work and in that case we shall be able to produce from the land of Tripura more than 26,000 tons per year.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, from the discussion on Capital Outlay on Schemes it appears to me that we are trying to produce more food in the country. It is no doubt a matter of great hope but difficulties on our part that though the farmers in our country are intelligent they do not know the scientific method of agriculture. For this reason we have made arrangement for the training of the children of the farmers in the agricultural schools. We have to see and think deeply how we can grow more food in the country, along which we must think how the erosion of the soil can be stopped. Otherwise, incourse of time we shall have to face a great deficit in the matter of food in Tripura. We have seen in many places big trees before 20 years but now a days we only see small plants there. The demand of farmers here is better irrigation system. In this respect if we can utilise the tubewells to channalise water through the pipes then we can make some progress in this respect. Agricultural loans are paid through the co-operative societies and Dadan system from the Government side has also been introduced. If we can execute all our plans and programmes we shall be able to make Tripura self sufficient. More food grains are being produced in Tripura but population is increasing in a greater rate, and hence the hurdle. If we introduce Dadan system through the co-operative societies, if we can give land to the landless peasants then production of the country will be increased, I hope. If we can unitedly help implementation of our plans I believe that we shall be able to make our plans success. With this I oppose the cut motion and support the motion moved by me.

Mr. Speaker : Now the discussion is over. I shall put the motion to vote separately. First, I shall take up the cut motion of Shri Hlura Aung Mag.

The question before the House is the cut motion of Shri Hlura Aung Mag that provision for grow more food are inadequate. As many as of that opinion will please say "Ayes" & As many as of contrary opinion will please say "Noes". 'Noes' have it. The motion is lost.

Next the question before the House is the motion for demand for grant No 39-Major Head 124-Capital Outlay on schemes of Govt. trading that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,59,100/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 39-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Govt. Trading. As many as of that opinion will please say "Ayes" & As many as of contrary opinion will please say "Noes". "Ayes" have it. The motion is passed.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call the Finance Minister to move his demand No. 11-Jail.

Shri. S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Administrator I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,900/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of demand No. 11-Jail.

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, before independence jail was the place for inflicting punishment to the prisoners. They were punished there in different ways as a result of which after coming out from the jail they tried to polute other persons, but now-a-days jail is a place of rectification of the character of the convicts. Now-a-days arrangements are made so that prisoners in the jail can be healthy and after coming out from the jail they become fit for living in human society, as a good citizen. Those who are uneducated are given education in the jail. It is possible for a man to commit offence for the time being but if he can get chance he may also amend his character and now-a-days jail is the place for such rectification. Besides during the period of imprisonments the convicts are given training in many trades like printing, binding, motor mechanism etc I hope that the House will approve this budget.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call Shri Aghore Deb Barma to discuss.

There is no cut motion on this demand.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in discussing demand No. 11, I shall say that the expenditure on account of

ration in jail as Rs. 1,14,000/- against an over all income Rs. 12000/- on this head. In the jail the convicts are to work and as such they are not given food free of cost there. They are to work in many ways including washing of clothes. In any way they are engaged in hard labour in the jail. As to the income of Rs. 12,000/- I must say that in comparison to works in which the convicts are engaged the income is on the low side. There are many things to doubt from which it appears to me that the productions in the jail are being misused. In the Hazaribag Central Jail convicts choose works and they are engaged in that trade. Arrangements are also made so that they can send money to their relatives. It is a fact that the convicts in the jail can not live on their sweet will. India is a democratic country and it should be our attempt to see that the character of the convicts are changed in the Jail. At the same time we should think that they have their relatives for which they are to save something. Necessary arrangement in this respect is required to be made here. But in our jail there is no such arrangement as a result of which we have seen that a convict being released from the jail commit another offence to maintain his family. To improve the condition of the country it is necessary that in one hand attempt should be made to change the character of the convict, in the other hand while the prisoners are in the jail, it is to be seen that they can maintain their family by their earning in the jail.

Mr. Speaker : Smti. Renu Chakraborty.

Smti. Renu Chakraborty : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the Demand for grant No. 11 moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, I must say that in a democratic welfare state like India many improvements have been made in the jail. After the convicts come out from the Jail they can start their life anew. In the Jail their characters are rectified and they are given training in many subjects, like book binding, printing, weaving & tailoring etc. The prisoners in the Jail work in a team and after completion of their imprisonment when they come out from the Jail they can earn their livelihood in different ways. The attempt of the prisoner of Agartala

Jail who donated Rs. 400/- to the National Defence Fund is a praise worthy matter. Therefore, I do not find any reason of criticism. In the Jail the character of the convicts are ammended and after coming out of Jail they can li e peacefully in the society. I conclude my speech.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Dinesh Deb Barma.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I like to say something on the demand for grant No. 11. I find that the income from the Jail is only Rs. 12,000/- against which the expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,14,000/-. Keeping this in view we must examine whether a man living in Jail has any scope to earn his livelihood and if we are utilising a prisoner in the exact and right manner. The main object of my saying is that a man who will require Re.1/- for his fooding must earn Rs. 1½. If we pay attention to that we can introduce many trades & industries in the Jail like bidi making, soap making and weaving. The prisoners must be engaged in those works with their wages fixed. I was in the Hazaribag Central Jail and I have found that the prisoners are being given Rs. 1½/- as their daily wages. A portion of their earning is utilised for their maintenance and the remaining portion is deposited to the Jail authority which the relative of the convicts may get on application. Rectification of characters of convicts are the main objects of their imprisonment. With that it should also be looked into so that the convicts can earn for the maintenance of their relatives. They are also to be given education by means of lectures and newspapers. Imprisonment for long term has a bad effect. A man of Kamalpur Sub-Division was under imprisonment for 12 years and his wife and children had to starve on the road. At least in the humanitarian point of view it should be seen that after a man has been sent to Jail his wife and children do not die on starvation. With these and in view I think, if a portion of his earning in the Jail can be sent for his relatives, his family may live. I request the authority through the Hon'ble Speaker to this effect and with this I conclude my speech.

Hon'ble Speaker : Dr. B. Das.

Dr. B. Das : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the budget moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and like to say in reply on the criticism of the Opposition members that in Tripura in all the Sub-Divisions there are Jails and one Central Jail at Agartala. I support the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the Jail and like to say that attempts are made to rectify the prisoners as well as to improve their financial condition. The authority here impart training to the prisoners in such a way that after coming out from Jail they can secure work for their maintenance and for this purpose they are given training in the Jail in many trades like weaving, carpentry basketery etc. Besides, arrangement is also there so that the illiterate prisoners can learn something. From our Central Jail two of our prisoners have passed the School Final Examination. The prisoners here are allowed to join cultural functions. In the Jail news papers are supplied to the prisoners and also for their amusement there is a radio. You have seen in the budget that provision has been made for imparting improved system of education to the prisoners. Besides, for rendering medical treatment to the prisoners there is a Hospital. They are given training in horticulture and agriculture. The prisoners produce many fruits and vegetables in the Jail which are sold in the market. Opposition Members have suggested to make arrangement for the earning of the prisoners and on this I must say that the Jail is not a business centre. It is the place to rectify the character of the prisoners so that they can live as good citizens of India after coming out of Jail. I do not understand how the question of increasing their income can arise. On the point that the prisoners are engaged in hard labour, I like to say there are some rules and regulations in the Jail according to which prisoners are given work. The prisoners live in the Jail and they are to maintain some discipline which help them to change their character. If they cannot work even for a day and if in any way their routine hampers ; they do not get peace of mind. Proper attention is paid to the health and hygiene of the prisoners and from the statistics of 1962, it appears that thousands of prisoners

became able to form a very sound physique. If the Hon'ble members like to co-operate with us they may come to help us in the matter of rectifying the characters of the prisoners. With this I again support the Demand for grant of the Hon'ble Finance Minister and conclude my speech.

Mr. Speaker : I now call on Shri Hlura Aung Mag.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, it appears from what has been said by our Hon'ble Deputy Minister regarding the measures taken for protection of health in the central jail that they are keeping good health. But such arrangements may also be found in some jails of Tripura, it may be, the Hon'ble Members are not aware of it, where not even a mosquito curtain is supplied. Whereas people in the shop in Agartala town and in the roads cannot sit for a few minutes due to mosquito bites how can the prisoners in the jail pass the whole night without mosquito curtain ? Still the Hon'ble Deputy Minister said that the prisoners in the jail are kept in healthy condition. I am at a loss to understand as to how this can be called a healthy arrangement. We live in a democratic country but we can not supply even a mosquito curtain to the prisoners. We should be ashamed of it. Why has not the provision for these been included in the act and regulations ? If they are kept for reformation and if they are made to suffer in this way day after day for want of mosquito curtain and suffer from malaria in consequence, then I must say that this is not a reformatory, but a hell. We know about the Belonia jail and the Agartala Central jail where we were kept under detention for sometime. We were not supplied with even a mosquito curtain. In the jails of Tripura there is no arrangement for cot, the prisoners have to sleep on some rough blanket which pinch their bodies like needles and with the result their whole bodies are blistered. It is the picture of our jails. But Hon'ble Deputy Minister has said that all sorts of well arrangements are there. I am at a loss to account for as to how he could say this. Through Hon'ble Speaker, I shall request so that every prisoner is

supplied with a mosquito curtain, and besides this arrangement is made for supplying furniture to the political prisoners. If deemed necessary this provision will have to be made even by making necessary ammendment of law. It is necessary to make changes in the arrangements which have been invogue from the regime of Maharaja. I like to know if there is any arrangement for studies by those prisoners who are willing to take further education. In other countries there are all arrangements such as arrangement for prosecution of studies and engagement of teachers for the purpose etc. We like to know if there is any such arrangement here also I shall request to make provision for all these things as are made in other countries even if necessary to enact law for making such provision. It has not been shown in the Budget as to the agricultural products that are produced in the jails of our sub-divisions and what income is acerued therefrom. I shall suggest that it is necessary to show this income separately against each jail of sub-divisions so that necessary scheme may be made so as to ascertain what improvement may be made there. It is reported that the prisoners in the sub-jails do not properly get the ration allotted for them. I shall request to take action so that the prisoners may get their respective quota of ration properly. I shall also urge to pay proper attention from humanitarian point of view so that they may get their rations properly.

Mr. Speaker : I now call on Shri Umesh Lal Singh to Speak.

Shri Umesh Lal Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I speak in support of the Budget under head 'Jail' as presented by the Finance Minister. While supporting the Budget I like to say that Shrikrishna, the God incarnate was born in the jail. Since Shrikri-shna, the God incarnate was born in the jail, I do not think it reasonable to cite this instance that those who are now under imprisonment in the jail have all been made incarnate. Since the loss prevalent now days are violated, many people are punished in the court and are compelled to be confined in the prison, not voluntarily but due to presure of laws. The jails which existed during the British period were dreadful. We ourselves also have seen

these and we have also seen the jails existing during the regime of Maharaja, we also see the jails of to-day. We observe the condition of this place and also the condition prevailing in different parts of India. There are some classifications for accommodation of prisoners in the jail. One is called ordinary convicts and the others are division 1 and division 2. Thus there are three classes of arrangements for keeping the prisoners. There are also various arrangements for their study and fooding etc. Ordinary prisoners are provided with food. They are supplied with 95 gm. rice, 330 gm. ata, 75 gm. meat twice in a week, fish 60 gm. twice in a week, vegetables 410 gm every day, dal - 115 gm. daily, spices, pepper, mustard oil etc. 14 gm. every day. This arrangement is made for ordinary prisoners. Now-a-days there are none called political prisoners. Those who are traitors to the country and traitors to the society are worse than ordinary prisoners even. If there be any deterioration of health of prisoners there are arrangements to give them egg, fruits, milk, fish and meat etc. in addition on medical ground. Those who are kept in division 1 and 2 are supplied breakfast with bread, tea, coffee, coco etc. and 14 gm. sugar, 15 gm. milk, butter ghee 21 gm, 21 gm. butter, 16 gm. ghee and 58 gm. milk, 408 gm. rice or ata 467 gm., 117 gm. dal, 230 gm. vegetables, potato 117 gm., 58 gm. fish & meat daily and also one egg daily and there is also 21 gm. arrangement for additional vegetables for those who do not eat fish and meat etc. Thus we see that these are the arrangements of foods. These arrangements have been made as per recommendation of the Medical Authority, and it is found that the weight of the prisoners here is increasing to a great extent. There has been increase of weight of 64% prisoners during 1960, 74% during 1961 and 78% during 1962. It is found from the report of the jails that there has been average increase of weight at the rate of 22 lb. But in respect of the under trial prisoners there is found decrease of their weight due to worriness of their mind regarding the expenditure of their cases and also the result of their case even though they be provided with sufficient food. The weight of those prisoners who do not care for punishment can be increased easily. Because our Government

are aware that they are people of our country and they must be kept in good health so that they may maintain a good living after their release from jails. All these which have been stated are not coached things, these are based on statistics. Regarding jail dispensaries it may be said that the jail dispensary is in no way worse than any of the dispensaries which are running outside the jail. Arrangement for medicines also is not insufficient. I was so long residing near the precincts of the hospital but whenever I would fall sick I would not get either doctor or medicine as soon as called for. But in the jails there is arrangement for treatment as soon as any prisoner falls sick. The opposition members have complained of the insufficient accommodation in the jails. There is more space in Agartala Central Jail than what is permissible under jail code. According to jail code it is necessary to make provision for 75 Sq. ft. space per head whereas there is provided 96 Sq. ft space for every prisoner. That is 1200 cft. space has been provided for accommodation for each prisoner. Since there is arrangement for proper accommodation in the jails here, the prisoners are keeping good health. Because we can feel that they have been made to be confined in the jail as they have been proved guilty in the eye of law for their some wrong deeds. But after their release we like to get them back as good citizen in the social life. It will not do if their life is made to ruin. One of the Member has alleged that when man is sent to the prison all his family members have to be ruined.

But if anyone would think of this from that point of view then he would not be required to go to jail. All people of the country are not sent to jail. They fear and obey the court & laws of the country. It is not the only thing to be afraid of. Fear is also sin. But to obey rules and regulations is a thing of morality. Now if considered from that point of view this point can not be agreed upon that some men will be sent to prison because of committing crimes and Government will maintain their family. If so every one will go to jail doing any sorts of illegal deeds because they will not then have to think of the livelihood of their family. Another thing is that the jail of our country is reformatary. It has already

been said that the jails of our country are not running under the same condition as were before. Member speaking previous to me has also said this. From the last fifteenth August a new law has come into Force. Sixteen such cases of culprits who are of tender age, who have not committed any other offence in their life and it is the first offence, have been tried in the court i. e. they have been punished. Of this such arrangement had been made for 12 persons that they will pass the prison life living amongst their families, keeping due regards to the rules and regulations. This 12 cases have been tried in the court at the instance of our Government. Hon'ble Speaker, some Members have suggested to make our jail a business centre. Our jail is not a place for commercial business. All sorts of arrangements are there. There is provision for wage for those who work while in the prison and also obey the rules and regulations there, though it is low. Under this system 33% of the wages so earned by the prisoners will be kept in deposit in the jail and the rest he may arrange to send to his family and such arrangement has also been made in this jail of ours.

The Central Jail, Tripura can be called the Pioneer in respect of Bamboo Products in this Territory, and it has secured a high place among handicrafts. The convicts who are trained in this craft, can earn their living after they are released from the jail. There are difficulties if the jail is used as a profiteering concern. The convicts are to attend prayer meeting. There are arrangements for games and other educational facilities. They have formed a Band Party which is quite nice. They can sing "Janagana Mana..." so nicely which our ordinary public cannot. They have staged dramas too, which we have witnessed. They are allowed marketing which facilitates them to mix with the society. They are not supplied with mosquito curtains through there is no bar in using them if they can be brought from their homes. So, I will say that so many facilities are given to them. If too much facilities are given, then it will be a prisoner's paradise and crime will be increasing instead of diminishing. The convicts can meet with the members of their families by taking leave which is allowed for 15 days in a year. Even the term of their imprisonment is

shortened if they behave nicely in the prison. This applies to those who are sentenced to whole life imprisonment. This has come into force after independence. They are to produce their own clothes. There has been objections against increasing the numbers of jails, but it should be done where there is no jail at present. When there will be no crime in the society, there will be no jails also. Time can only say when that day will come, but we cannot.

Mr. Speaker : I will call on Shri Rajkumar Kamaljit Singh.

Shri Rajkumar Kamaljit Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I will say a few words in support of the estimates under head-police as presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister while replying to the statement made by the members of the Opposition. If all the people of our society would lead a peaceful life, then there would be no necessity of jails. These had to be made for the crimes committed by men. At present, there are many facilities in the jails. Arrangements for various industrial training have been made in order to reform the convicts. But the suggestions given by the Opposition to transform the jails into industrial centres are quite unpractical. The income of Rs. 12,000/- has been criticised, but I think that this is quite enough where the convicts are reformed. Attempts are being made to train the convicts to be fit to live in the society. Once I had the opportunity to go into the jail, wherein I found that the convicts cannot be engaged in works on mere wages. Much have been spoken by our Hon'ble Member about reformation, but I think that the ideal adopted in the budget as presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister, should be rightly implemented. In other countries the convicts are even shot dead, so question of reformation in India does not arise. In India, we have faith in Democracy and have accepted men as human beings. So, we are to think before we proceed. I conclude my speech while I support the budget as rightly done.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call the mover of the motion Hon'ble S. L. Singh to give the reply.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, a provision of Rs. 3,30,900/- has been made under Head-Jails. Many comments

have been made against the estimates and its utilisation, but this has been done with a constructive outlook. Most of the prisoners in the sub-division are under-trial prisoners and those sentenced for 14 days to 3 months. The long term convicts are transferred to the Central Jail. About mosquito curtain I should say that the under-trial prisoners can use their personal mosquito curtains. Mosquito curtains are supplied to the prisoners nowhere in India. The reason is that, if it is so done then the specification of the Jails should be made double. All arrangements cannot be done in a day. We should think the pros and cons before we advance. So, we are following the systems prevailing in Jails of other parts of India. Another point has been raised that the earning of the convicts should be sent to the relatives of the convicts. But we are giving them some facilities in respect of education, food, clothings and other industrial trainings which they did not get during the British period. There are classifications in respect of political prisoners, such as class I, II & III. So, I hope that the House will accept this budget unanimously.

Mr. Speaker : There is no cut motion on this demand so, I am putting the demand. The question before the House is the motion moved by the Finance Minister that a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,900/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March 1964 in respect of Demand No. 11-Jails.

• (the question was adopted)

Mr. Speaker : I will now request Hon'ble Finance Minister to move the demand No. 6-Stamps and the Demand No. 7-Registration fees together.

Shri S. L. Singh : (Minister, Finance) : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Administrator, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 6-Stamps.

On the recommendation of the Administrator, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,900/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 7-Registration Fees.

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I present the estimates before the House with the hope that the House will unanimously accept these. Rs. 14,000/- has been provided for Judicial and non-Judicial stamps and the other is of the order of Rs. 74,900/- for registration fees of official and non-official documents. I hope that the House will support both the motions.

Mr. Speaker : There is no cut motion on these Demands. So, I would call the leader of the opposition, Shri Aghore Deb Barma to participate in the debate.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on the Demand No. 6-Stamps I want to say that in view of the present economic crisis it has been rather impossible for the public to pay for the stamps. So, I would request the Government to reduce the price of the stamps. It is the same case with the Demand No. 7 Registration Fees. For the present they can say that the people have not to pay any tax, but if we think deeply we will find that the pressure of indirect taxation falls on the public. There are so many problems in this problem-sticken Tripura. The circumstances do not permit the people to-day to buy stamps as a result they can not submit their petitions to the court.

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, it has been said here that the people of Tripura are not to pay taxes, but if we look into the condition of the people of Tripura, we will find that their lives have become miserable due to the rise in the price of foodgrains. Under these circumstances they want to divert the minds of the people citing examples of China and Russia. They count on the people as minors, so they want to beguile them with stories of China and Russia. But these will not solve the economic crisis, unemployment problem, Jumia problem of Tripura. So, I will request the Hon'ble Minister to reduce the price of the stamps.

Mr. Speaker : I call on Hon'ble B. Das to participate in the debate.

Shri Binode Behari Das :- Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands Nos. 6 & 7 as moved by our Hon'ble Finance Minister and I will say a few words in reply to what had been said by the

opposition member. In Demand No. 6, there are Judicial Stamps which mean court fees. We will want improvement of the state but we will not increase her income. I do not understand what the opposition member means. We are going to introduce the Stamp Act of Assam here. Our main object is to discourage court cases. Let there be no court cases, what's the harm in it? But the opposition will not agree to it. We are going to establish Panchayet Raj here. If we can fulfil its objects, will it not be for the betterment of the people? There are registration offices in Sadar, Dharmanagar, Kailasahar and 7 other registration offices at different places from which we have an income of Rs. 18 to 22 thousand per year. Further we are getting Rs. 6,000/- from Kailasahar, Rs. 7,000/- from Dharmanagar. So, through these registration offices we are getting about Rs. 1,43,900/- and our demand is a further sum of Rs. 74,900/-. The people had to face difficulties for the registration offices being situated at great distances. I must say that we should look into the facilities of the people and with that end in view the plans have been formulated. Practical state of affairs are to be considered in implementing the plans. In opening a sub-registrar office, we should consider what income we may derive from it and how many people will be benefited. In fact, what is the benefit of the people? All these should be taken into consideration before opening a registration office. It is no good crying that taxes are being imposed on the people and so on and so forth, but while making a statement on the floor of the House consideration must be given to the reality and to the actual aspects of Tripura and that would have been nice. Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I would appeal to the members of the opposition through you to extend their co-operation in the progress of Tripura according to the plans submitted by our Hon'ble Finance Minister. With this, I am resuming my seat with my heartiest support to the Demands placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Time 4-45 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Dinesh Deb Barma

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I like to say something on the Demand on Registration & Stamp. What

has been heard on the floor of the House from different members are very much pleasing to the ears. It is a fact the income of the State is the income of the Government and without income no Govt. can run. But what the people of the country to-day demand is the improvement to the condition of the people. We are to deeply consider if as a result of increase of registration and stamp fees people are going to be benefited. I object compulsory imposition of taxes on lacs of people. There are many ways and means to increase income of the State. I bear in mind the facts for which you may taunt me, that in West Bengal serious agitation and movement was started as a result of increase of one pice in Trum fare. It is necessary to consider how many persons purchase registration stamps in how many ways. In Settlement Office for problem of land Revenue Stamps are necessary, for instituting cases stamps are necessary, for preparing bills also Stamps are necessary. In Tripura there are many problems, and if we consider all these it will not be reasonable to give pressure to the people for taxation. I appeal to the authority through the Speaker to consider the matter in the context of economic hurdle of Tripura and make the provision in the Budget,

Mr. Speaker : Shri Wazid Ali.

Shri Wazid Ali : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the demand for grant moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and like to say something on the speeches delivered by the opposition members. Everyone of us understands the condition of Tripura and we know her financial background. All of us admit that Tripura is a backward country in comparison to other States of India. If we try to remain closing our eyes, nothing will appear to us and in that case our future will be doomed. I agree that there is some increase in the Stamps and Registration fees in Tripura which is not so much appreciable in comparison to those of other countries. Necessity for such increment has also been felt for improvement of Tripura as this is one of the sources for augmenting revenue of the Govt. That is why we have followed Assam in this respect. We want development of the country and the improvement of the

condition of the people and people also to there utmost have some contribution. We also know and bear in mind that people of problem-ful Tripura should not be taxed unnecessarily and with this end in view budget provision has been made.

Mr. Speaker : Now I shall request the mover of the motion, the Finance Minister to furnish his reply.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I like to furnish replies to some of the points of criticism of opposition members. According to the statement of the leader of the opposition party as a result of increase of stamp and registration fees litigant people will take the advantage on the poor people. Stamp cost of the poor, scheduled caste and refugees are being borne by the Govt. In defying the statement of the opposition leaders, I must say that as a result of this increase the poor people will be benefitted and the object of this proposal is to save the poor from the grasp of the rich. In the matter of registration it has been seen that income under this head is gradually decreasing because of the fact that "Tripura Land Reforms Act" has been endorsed, the Tribal cannot transfer their lands and the third one is that due to passing of "Land Act" internal Govt. income has been diminished. I do not find any reason for opposition to this proposal mainly because when the demand has been proposed keeping in view the condition of Tripura.

Mr. Speaker : Discussion on the motions are over and I shall put the motions to vote separately.

The question before the House is the motion for demand for grant that a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period from 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964, in respect of Demand No. 6—Stamps.

As many as of that opinion will please say 'Ayes' and as many as of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes'. Ayes have it. The motion is passed.

The next question before the House is the motion for demand for grant that a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,900/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 7 Registration fees.

As many as of that opinion will please say 'Ayes', as many of contrary opinion will please say 'Noes'.

Ayes have it. The motion is passed.

The House was adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday, the 21. 10. 63.

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